

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING.

People of Franklin Arouse!
The unconditional Union men of Franklin county, all citizens who are not willing to be transferred body and soul by "the majority" of the late Central Committee to the Peace Democracy of the North by the Vallandigham-Wood Chicago Convention, are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, in the city of Frankfort, on Monday, April 19, 1864, County Court day, to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention, to assemble at Louisville, on the 25th May next. Let every Union man attend.

Col. R. T. JACOB and Col. FRANK WOOLFORD will address the citizens of Franklin county on the 18th day of April, it being County Court day.
April 17, 1864.—14*—306.

The National House of Representatives, by 80 yeas to 70 nays passed a vote of severe censure upon ALEX. LONG, for his treasonable utterances.

Gen. SICK has issued an order disarming all citizens, in his department, residing on, or south of, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, except certain authorized members of the State Militia.

Atlanta, Georgia, appears to be well fortified. A man and his wife, claiming to be just from there, arrived at Indianapolis last week, who state that there are ten miles of intrenchments around Atlanta, and thirty-two fortifications.

An officer who left Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 4th instant, reports that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces, sending his infantry regiments to Richmond, and leaving three cavalry brigades, numbering 2,000 men, and an equal force of infantry, to guard the salt works near Abingdon, Virginia. One of these brigades (Armstrong's) is composed of Middle Tennesseans, who will desert the first opportunity. Another (Harris') made up of Mississippians and Georgians, is not numerically stronger than one regiment. Such is the available rebel force for a raid into Eastern Kentucky. In well informed military circles no raid from Virginia is anticipated.

The Louisville Journal states that a "young blood" of South Carolina has reached that city; that he has only forsaken the rebel cause because he thinks their ultimate success hopeless; and that the chief of the military police has obtained for him a situation in Government employ. The probabilities are decidedly that the "young blood" is neither more nor less than a spy, and will use his "situation in Government employ," to obtain for, and furnish to, the rebel authorities information to the detriment of the Government.

It is affirmed, that there are several known rebels in Government employ at Louisville, some two or more from this vicinity, who were active in recruiting for the army of the traitors, and who were active in pointing out the business houses of Union men to the traitors when they had possession of Frankfort.

Can no deserving Union men be found to accept these situations in Government employ, that they have to be given to rebels?

Fairbanks Pardoned.
On the 15th April, 1864, Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANKS, was pardoned out of the Kentucky Penitentiary, by Lieut. Gov. JACOB, acting Governor, in the absence of Governor BRAMLETTE, who, on the 13th, left Frankfort for Nashville, for consultation with Major General SHERMAN.

It will be remembered, that FAIRBANKS was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary with DELIA WEBSTER, by the Fayette Circuit Court, several years ago, for running off his grog. He was pardoned by Gov. CRITTENDEN. Subsequently he was again arrested, and at the February term, 1852, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, he was tried, and convicted, for enticing of slaves from Jefferson county to a free State, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. Consequently he had less than three years to serve when pardoned.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

We have a letter from Shelby county, which states that on the forenoon of the 14th some twenty-five to thirty guerrilla scoundrels crossed the Aiken's road about five miles northwest of Shelbyville, going toward Eminence; and mentions the report that they had robbed a gentleman of some \$300. The notorious BRYAN, with twenty-one scoundrels passed through Hardinsburg, on Monday the 11th April, while the Circuit Court was in session. They robbed citizens on the road of money and horses; but did not interfere with any body in town. They had a big black negro, armed to the teeth, with them.

On the morning of the 12th they entered Hartford, and robbed the citizens, stores, &c. They then started toward Calhoun; but a portion of Col. MAXWELL's command got after them, captured six, and scattered the balance. We have no doubt but that these guerrilla bands consist of rebel soldiers, who have returned under the amnesty oath, with some recruits, they have obtained and probably some Federal deserters. The returned rebel soldiers, are expecting that their amnesty will be successful in getting into Kentucky, when they can rejoin their, recruited in health and vigor, with their booty. None of these scoundrels should be taken prisoners. Col. STOKES's mode of warfare with HUGHES and FERGUSON's men should be adopted and enforced with them.

General GRANT does not seem to fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and believes it can be done by them here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant General is about to banish their wares from the lines.

We are informed, that a rebel force of over one thousand infantry, attacked the camp of Col. GALLUP, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, at Paintsville, in Johnson county, Ky., on the 13th April. Col. GALLUP's force was seven hundred strong. The rebels, supposed to be under Gen. JONES, made a most furious charge upon the camp, and were met by the brave Fourteenth with great gallantry; but the rebels being too numerous to give the Kentuckians a fair chance at them they fell back slowly to a more advantageous position; and where they were soon again assaulted by the rebels, who were exulting over their supposed easy victory. The second rebel charge was gallantly met, and nobly repulsed by the Federals, driving the rebels from the field, in such haste that they left their wounded and dead in our hands.

Col. TRUB, of the Fortieth Kentucky, was at Mt. Sterling; and as soon as he heard of the attack on the Fourteenth, he pushed forward, under orders, toward Pound Gap, hoping to intercept a train that the rebels who were in full retreat.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—The Louisville Journal of the 15th says, that Messrs. Spratt & Co., sold yesterday three hogheads of tobacco at the extraordinary prices of \$170, \$73.50, and \$35.50 per one hundred pounds. The three hogheads were grown by Mr. J. B. Cook, of Hart county, and were purchased, the first one, by Mr. Daniel Spalding, Jr., the second by Messrs. Dunlake, Lancaster, & Co., and the last by Messrs. Musselman & Co. The price paid for the first hoghead is the highest ever obtained in this city. As possibly some may think that this high priced tobacco might have been in small packages instead of hogheads, we give the weight of each. The first hoghead weighed 1,045 pounds, the next one 1,200, and the last one 1,180. Old Hart has borne off the palm, and Mr. Cook stands out far a head of his many rivals in this friendly and pleasant strife for high prices.

Senator HENDERSON, who represented the conservatives, while B. GRANT BROWN represented the radicals of the Missouri Legislature, during the struggle for the election of United States Senators, in a speech in the United States Senate on the proposed amendment of the Constitution for the abolition of slavery said:—
Mr. President, the country may not yet be prepared for the announcement, but I am free to say but two alternatives in this matter present themselves to my mind. There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. To this end must it come at last. For the expression of this sentiment I shall be called a fanatic. I cannot help it; it is my opinion, and it is my duty to say it. It is the fanaticism, it is only that species of fanaticism that springs from conviction. It results not from any sudden abhorrence of slavery, for I have been in its midst all my life. It does not spring from hatred of slaveholders, for, whether in honor or shame, I am a slaveholder to day.

Analysis of the Vote on Harris's Case.
Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, after Loxo's treasonable speech, and during the pendency of the resolution for his expulsion, endorsed Loxo's sentiments, and went on even beyond him. He was called to order, and a resolution offered for his expulsion; this failed, and then a resolution of censure was offered, and adopted, by yeas 91 to 18. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following analysis of this vote:—

But a single Democrat, Bayley, of Pennsylvania, voted for expulsion;—the resolution failing for want of a two third vote. General Schenck instantly moved a resolution of severe censure, and the analysis of the vote of this deserves the widest attention. Twenty-nine Democrats dodged; of these twenty-nine, the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri furnished sixteen. From Ohio two Democrats, one ill and Noble, were absent, twelve were present. Of these every one voted against expulsion. On the question of censure, but one voted for it—Little Samuel Cox. Four voted against it, viz: Blow, Leblond, Pendleton and Chilton A. White. Seven, who a moment before voted on the question of expulsion, now dodged, viz: Hutchins, Fink, Long, Johnson, McKinney, and J. W. White of Ohio. Five Ohio Unionists were present, and all voted for expulsion and for censure. Indiana has seven Democrats; Edgerton was absent, sick. The rest were all present and voted against expulsion. On the question of censure, Holman and Harrington voted for, and Low against it, and Cravens, McDowell, and Vorhees dodged.

Kentucky has nine Representatives. Clay Smith, Wadsworth and Yeaman were absent. Of those present, two, Anderson and Randall voted for expulsion, and four, Grider, Harding, Mallory and Brutus Clay against it; two voted for censure, Anderson and Randall; and every one of the other four, Grider, Harding, Mallory and Brutus Clay dodged. Missouri has nine members. Three of them, Blow, King and Hall, were absent. Of those present, four—Boyd, McClurg, Loan and Blair—voted for expulsion, and two—Rollins and Scott—against. On the censure, the same four voted it, and Rollins and Scott dodged. On the same vote, Dawson and Lazar, from Western Pennsylvania, Democrats, dodged. All this dodging, be it remembered, was on the vote to censure Harris, of Maryland, for saying in debate he hoped the rebel States would not be subdued, and he prayed God Almighty to prevent it.

HASSEL MAGRUDER, a noted rebel sympathizer of Prince George county, Maryland, is sentenced to four years' imprisonment for harboring rebel spies.

Do not forget to attend the Union meeting at Metropolitan Hall to-day.

"Consistency thou art a Jewel!"
The Lexington Observer and Reporter of April 13, has nearly a column, urging the people to attend a meeting it calls to send delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention. It talks largely about the Union party of Kentucky, etc.

Now, does the Observer suppose that the Union people of Kentucky have forgotten that the names of Gov. Bramlette, L. Gov. Jacob, and the remainder of the Union ticket, was taken down, and refused a place in the Observer and Reporter, last summer? Has it forgotten—if it has, the people have not—that the Observer turned its back upon the Union party, and gave aid and comfort—if not material support,—to the Wickliffe anti-Union party in the last election.

Well, may the Observer support the Guthrie-Prentice attempt to transfer the Union party to the anti-Union party of the North—the Peace Democracy of LONG, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, & Co. It deserted the Union party last summer, and joined the peace Democracy. Guthrie, Prentice & Co. have got off the Union train, and joined the Observer and its allies. But for decency and consistency sake, let them quit playing the hypocritical game of calling themselves members of the Union party of Kentucky. Let them come openly on the Wickliffe Long-Vallandigham platform.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, United States Senator from Maryland, in a letter to Mr. C. FULTON, of the Baltimore American, says of the result of the late election in that State for a Constitutional Convention:—
Delighted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery ended, and it will be, as Washington said, it would be in that event, "the garden spot" of the United States. He said so in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, in 1796.

If it is done also in the whole country—as I think it will be—great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably enhanced. And God grant it may be so.

Yours truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

HUGHES and Stokes again.

The Nashville Union says it was mistaken in stating that the rebel Col. HUGHES had surrendered on the 23d March to Col. STOKES. It publishes the annexed correspondence as additional to what we have before published:—

HEAD-QUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
LIVINGSTON, TENN., March 30, 1864.

Col. Stokes, Commanding at Sparta:
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 29th inst. is just received, 4 o'clock, P. M., and gives me but little time to consult even myself, much less my officers and men. I have seen but few of them in the last week. I also wish to see and consult Major Bledsoe. He and his command have been under my command. And, Colonel, I must insist on your letting me have ample time to see these men. I will be able to give you satisfaction by Saturday or Sunday, and will be sure to give you a positive answer. I think it will be ungenerous and unfair in me to decide so important a matter as this for those men; for the reason that there are a quantity of officers for the number of men; say, five (5) Captains and the same number of Lieutenants. And, Colonel, I will pledge myself that I will allow none of my men to make any hostile movements until I give you full satisfaction; and, in fact, it is not my intention to do further soldiering in these parts. Colonel, I would have come myself but for ill health. I have sore eyes and am quite poorly to-day. I deem it proper in me to say to you, that there are a quantity of men in the country claiming to belong to my command that do not, and most of them are engaged in robbing and stealing, and one Captain Bledsoe has absented himself from my command and is not under my command, nor will I be responsible for his conduct. He is now off, as I am informed, on an expedition of some kind. Colonel, will you be so kind as to let me know for the time as for you, and let me know by the bearer of this.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your enemy,
JOHN M. HUGHES,
Col. 5th Tenn. Reg. C. S. A.

P. S.—Colonel, I prefer bringing all my command at once. I think that would be best.

REPLY OF COL. STOKES.
HEAD-QUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
SPARTA, TENN., April 1st, 1864.

John M. Hughes, Col. 5th Reg't Tenn. Vols., C. S. A.:—
SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. has just been handed me by Mr. Harp, in which you ask for time to decide what you will do. This, I must confess, somewhat surprised me, as I understood from your first note that all you wanted was to know whether you and your command would be allowed to take the oath, or be paroled. I stated to you in reply, that you and your men would be required to take the oath, or be sent around for exchange; meaning thereby, that all, or a part could take the oath, and the remainder be sent around for exchange. You inform me that you would have come to see me, but for the reason of ill health. In order that this matter may be speedily adjusted, I send Lieut. Col. Corbin, and Major CHIT, with an escort, to deliver this communication, and to hear whatever you may have to propose. Time is precious and forage scarce, I therefore demand an immediate answer, or all correspondence will cease, and hostilities again be renewed. Wm. B. STOKES,
Col. 5th Tenn. Cav. Com'g.

We learn that Col. Stokes is doing excellent work, and will have the last guerrilla a prisoner, or a corpse.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by Elder W. T. Moore, at the residence of the bride's father in Clark county, Ky., Mr. W. B. MOORE, of this city, and Miss ANNIE M. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864, ANNA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Brice Greer.

HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C. Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864.—1m.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention has adjourned sine die, without adopting any measures.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

April 16, 1864.
Gold is rapidly advancing. We quote money as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	74 1/2	75 1/2
Silver	65 1/2	66 1/2
Demand notes	72 1/2	73 1/2

Apples—Scarce and in good demand. Sales at \$1 3/5 50 & barrel.

Potatoes—Market quiet; sales at \$2 50. Butter and Eggs—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40 1/2 1/2. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20c 1/2 1/2 dozen.

Duroc Swine—Apples selling at 8c & 9c lb, and peaches at 11 1/2 1/2 c.

Flour—Market firmer, and prices advanced: superfine selling at \$6 25 @ 6 75, and the prices for extra and family ranging from \$7 00 @ 7 50.

Grain—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 25 @ 1 30 for red, and \$1 30 @ 1 25 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 85c @ 90c for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 85c @ 90c, barley \$1 15 @ 1 35, and rye \$1 10.

Grain—Coffee—Coffee firmer at 45c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 18 1/2 c to 19c, Cuba 15 1/2 @ 15 5/8 c, refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 24c @ 25c; Molasses from 90c; Sirup 90c @ 95c. Baltimore Golden sirup \$1 10 @ 1 20. Pepper 45c; spice from 37c to 40c. Rice 9 1/2 @ 10c. Tea, Gunpowder \$1 40 @ 1 50, Oolong 80c @ 1 50.

Hay—Unchanged. We quote at \$28 @ 31 per ton.

SEEDS—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:
Clover.....P bushel (60 lbs.) at \$2 00
Timothy....." (45 lbs.) " 3 50 @ 3 75
Bluegrass....." (14 lbs.) " 1 25
Bluegrass extra....." (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50
Red-top....." (14 lbs.) " 1 50
Millet....." (50 lbs.) " 3 50
Buckwheat....." (48 lbs.) " 1 50 @ 1 75
Peas (May)....." (60 lbs.) " 8 50
Beans....." (60 lbs.) " 3 25
Chinese egg....." (38 lbs.) " 4 00
Hungarian grass....." (48 lbs.) " 3 50
Orchard grass....." (60 lbs.) " 2 40
Oats....." (14 lbs.) " 1 25 @ 1 50
Onion sets....." (28 lbs.) " 8 00
Hemp....." (44 lbs.) " 4 00

Tobacco.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 11th amounted to ... hogheads, at prices ranging from \$1 10 to \$39 00 per 100 pounds.

CINCINNATI, April 15, P. M.

Four firm: good superfine saleable at \$6 55. Wheat \$1 45 @ 1 60 for red, and \$1 35 @ 1 40 for white. Corn unchanged; ear in good demand at \$1; shelled dull at \$1 03 @ 1 02.

Whisky advanced to \$1 20, and the market considerably excited at the close. A further advance was demanded.

Provisions unchanged. Bulk shoulders 9c. Greenies buoyant. Coffee 44 @ 45c. Molasses advanced to 95c. Sugar 17 @ 19c; refined sugar advanced to 24c.

Cloves \$7 76. Gold advanced to 171 @ Silver 158.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., Kentucky, on the 16th day of April, 1864, which, if not called for in our month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Burt, Mrs. Margaret Knight, J. F.
Burt, Thomas.

Miller, H.
Mitchell, Thos.
Crotcher, Mrs. Rebecca Overstreet & Hunter.

Doyle, John Dempsey, Mrs. Margaret Rook, John
Erwine, A. P. Tipton, John J.
Gosnell, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Lucy A.

Hargis, H. V. Samuels & Warren
Hath, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Miss Mollie.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
April 18, 1864.—11-309.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the general Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification to a wide-spread feeling of the people, has been alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, but at times in dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—their war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of it. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge the ability of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, for and against their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

Special Inducements Offered till June 1st: For 12 in advance, the Daily "Press" and any weekly, monthly, or quarterly paper or magazine, at subscription price for which does not exceed \$3 00.

L. A. CIVILL,
421 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncommon promising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year.....\$4 00
Weekly, per year.....2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves? Address,
A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863.—1f.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

A. HENRY BURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."
WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:
"DEAR SIR:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—6m.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:

John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,
vs.
Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.

April 13, 1864.—507-d.

SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORED, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864.—tw2m-304.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864.—1f.

JOHN HALY.

LANDRETH'S

MISCELLANY.

Naming the Baby.

BY CLAUDE WINCHESTER.

"What will thee call her, friend Robert?" The smiling young gentleman, of whom this question was asked, widened the curve of his lip by a still broader smile as he replied in a cheery voice, "I don't know, Aunt Rebecca, that we shall find any name good enough;" and then the laugh in his heart gushed out with a merry leap, and broke into little waves of music, that floated in the air until they melted away under the broad beams of the sun.

That beautiful June had brought rare gifts of rosy-crowned daisies and peaceful nights, of singing birds and incense of roses, but for one home it had held a more precious gift than all, even a little human life, whose faint wavering cries had been the keynote in many hearts to very sweet songs of thanksgiving.

It was a very pleasant home and warm hearts that welcomed the little stranger;—Friend Robert Wilson, as Aunt Rebecca called him, the gentle mother, and Willie and Ray, baby's brothers. Willie was a stout, manly boy of five, always playing colt, and whipping his little square boots to put more life into them. Ray was only three, but his great black eyes opened wider and wider every day at all the new things he discovered, or thought he did, and that was just as well. Willie and Ray had been a fine little span, but the baby sister interfered there, for Ray haseyes or years for nothing else but her strange, wonderful ways. He would watch over it very tenderly when Aunt Rebecca laid it in its crib, and though he was one day detected in the act of slipping a lump of sugar between its lips, and again smoothing its bare head with the clothes brush, yet these things only proved his love, and found sorely an echo in other hearts that they had no words of reproach ready for the rogue.

But Ray soon found that something was wanting; and one day, after his eyes had been for a long time studying the face in the cradle, and his Mamma's eyes as intently watching him, and wondering with a mother's earnestness what her boy would learn to love to look upon in those years that seemed so far away, when the thoughts of manhood should drive away childhood's cares, he turned quickly, saying:

"Mamma, baby has not any name—that is too bad."

Now, Ray has one of those busy minds which have once found a new idea, follow it to the end, and often during the day he would go, now to Mamma, then to Aunt Rebecca, begging a name for baby, until he was bid to wait quietly until evening, when they would talk about it.

As soon as tea was over, all were gathered in Mrs. Wilson's room, baby with wideopen eyes lying in Aunt Rebecca's lap, when Ray began all at once:

"Papa, what makes baby's eyes so blue? Is it because they have not faded out yet, like Mamma's?"

Now his Mamma has hazel eyes, so, of course, all laughed at Ray, and he made haste to change the subject, and to relieve his mind by remarking that baby had no name.

"Ah, sure enough," said Mr. Wilson, "and baby is too important a person to be slighted," and at once began an animated discussion between the members of the home circle, while the little unconscious subject closed her blue eyes in an infant's quiet sleep.

Names there were in plenty—fancy, high-sounding names, or those which seemed only fit for fairies to bear. May seemed just suited to her golden hair; but then May was so common. Victoria savored too much of royalty for a republican babe. Katharine was a family name, but there were several cousins Kitty and Kate already, so that would not do and thus the list grew long; but against each one was named some objection, and they were "laid upon the table," as much mightier questions have often been.

"Call her Peggy, Mamma," at last called out Ray—that name being suggestive to him of fresh buns and melting seed-cakes; but, being again the unfortunate subject of laughter, poor Ray hid his face in the sofa cushions, and made faces to his heart's content.

The long twilight vanished before the full moon, and silence, full of content, gathered with the evening shadows. The little nameless baby, with its face flooded with the moon-beams, had brought a calm into the hearts of others too deep for words. Just so might the "babe of Bethlehem" have slept in its mother's arms more than eighteen hundred years ago—that wonderful babe who should bear, through all time, the names of "Prince," and "King," and sweetest of all, "Savior." How could hearts covered by the rust of the world be so silent with such a memory?

But that quiet sleep was over, and restlessness took its place. All through the night the little one moaned in her sleep, and with the morning light came the sad truth to loving hearts that heaven would soon claim its own again, and leave that pleasant home desolate. Not long they waited, for when the first sunbeams came as a mockery of grief into the quiet room, they rested with loving touch upon the chilled form of the darling babe. With death for a helmsman, it had launched its bark upon another sea than that of time; and though all believed that the same "baby of Bethlehem" would save it from harm, yet it was only the eye of faith that could see the Saviour through so thick shadows.

Kind friends dressed the tiny form in pure white robes, and laid her away to sleep under the green grass and the waving roses. Very lonely seemed the pleasant room as they gathered there at twilight; and Ray's voice grew very soft as he said,—

"Mamma, baby did not have any name here; the angels will give her one now she has gone back to them. But how shall we know what to call her when we see her?"

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Sees in Crinoline.

BY DR. A. B. H*****.

Oh, woman, woman, since the world began, And Eve first taught rebellion unto man, Ne'er has the serpent wooed you by his wile To be his partner in a baser guile, Than that by which he won in league with you, Degraded you see, and stain your country too; But when had e'er philosophy the art To solve the riddle of the female heart? Or when by rules of logic could explain The subtle movements of a woman's brain? See Clara, richly blessed with female grace, Her form enchanting, beautiful her face; Her manners gentle, and her air refined, And all her nature seemingly soft and kind.

Who would suspect how much she loves a cause That makes her mother and of wiles outlaws; That sees the unprotected maiden sold To any brutal master for his gold.

That plies the lash on woman's naked back, And sets the bloodhound on her flying track; How strange that Clara, in aught else so kind, To such base crimes against her sex is blind; And daily worships with a secret kiss The pictured heroes of a cause like this— Nor less the youths whom her upbraiding frowns Sent to the rebellion from the towered walls, And the red field of Gettysburg can tell Where more than one of her young lovers fell; Sadly to Clara bid we now adieu— A lovely woman, yet a rebel too!

And now the fierce Belinda let us see, Who loves to boast her claims as F. F. V. How she delighted in the days of yore, E'er yet the "tyrant's heel" crushed Baltimore, Abate in red and white to march the street, In hopes some Federal officer to meet, That she might crush him by her angry frown And "touch me not" gyrations of her gown, And by her rude remarks, which, as she went, Though made to others, yet for him were meant.

And now to see her hold her F. F. nose, As by her house some colored soldier goes; Who would suspect how well that scent she knew, Yea almost since her earliest breath she drew, Or that her nose once made its favorite nest In the warm cushion of black mammy's breast; Or that her lips, now curled in proud disdain, Did from that bosom sweetest banquet drain— While foster brother Sambo by her side From the twin fount his infant wants supplied; Yet closer ties of colored kin than these Could scandal speak of, if she did but please, Of dusky cousin in whose features speaks The blood that tints the proud Belinda's cheeks, And more than one of whom she sold, they say, Her summer trips and Newport bills to pay.

And now to Newport gossip appropos, 'Twas there Belinda caught her Southern beau; Virginian he, though, when he was a child, His parents moved to Mississippi's wild, These dying left him lord of all their lands (Five thousand acres), and five hundred hands, So that he came a genuine F. F. V. And doubtless sprung from Norman pedigree, And as the world goes betwixt me and you A very clever fellow is he too.

At Yale with credit took he, his degrees And ever since has sought to take his ease. Why should he not, who owned at twenty-two One hundred men, their wives and daughters, too?

You know 'tis by the human stock they hold That in the South the planter's wealth is told, And some of Smith's, though scarcely in their teens, Cost him ten thousand each in New Orleans;— But these were fancy stocks with guarantees To be at least three-quarters F. F. V's.

Mr. Smith at home, lived as you see the while In what some call the patriarchal style; But every summer 'twas his wont to roam Far from the sultry atmosphere of home, For fevers, heat and fierce mosquitoes, too, He liked as little as most people do, And gaily passed his summers at the springs, In poker, hops, flirtations and such things.

Smith was, indeed, a lion with the fair, As rich young Southern planters mostly are. This says but little of itself, but then, He was also a favorite with the men, None gave more suppers, nor at greater cost, More freely loaned, nor coolly won and lost.

Alas! for Smith, those halcyon days are o'er; He visits Newport and the springs no more; His home is now in some Confederate camp; His rations meagre and his lodgings damp; And no more traders give him now commands, Whom once he thought unfit to shake his hands; While from his farm by yellow Xaos's shores, His human chattels run away by scores.

Ask Smith why is it that he starves and fights? He grimly tells you, for his Southern Rights. Smith's rights! who more than any man on earth, Did as it pleased him ever since his birth; Whose only business was to spend the cash Supplied him by the overseer's lash.

But, to be just to Smith, we ought to tell He was not prompt or anxious to rebel, For "gay and happy" he would ne'er have guessed, How much he was insulted and oppressed, Had not the politicians, honest race, First found it out and told him his disgrace, And at his dear Belinda now must wait, E'er she be mistress of the Smith estate, Until perhaps this "crucel war is over," And sable serfs and vassals are no more.

From fast Belinda and her lover too, Now turn we to the orthodox Miss Prue, A pious lady of uncertain age, Religious duties all her thoughts engage, And foreign missions, Sunday schools and tracts And such like things her every moment tax, And now along with these religious shades Her pious sympathy and zealous prayers; For not slavery, more than all the rest, The thing ordained of God, and therefore best?

Miss Prue can all the arguments rehearse, Of course beginning with old Noah's curse— And how the Jews, by God's express commands, Made slaves of all the prisoners in their hands, And whether these were yellow, black or white, Such was their custom, such their vested right. From no apostrophe she has now freely quote, And all the passages has learned by rote, Which teach the slaves their duties to observe, Nor from a strict obedience to serve— Even though those slaves, as often was the case, Were Christians, and of European race— Their owners Pagans, who derived their right, From stern laws of battle and of might.

The story of Ananias and Paul, The pious Prue quotes readily to all; Ananias, the Christian brother who Was very probably a white man too; What, though the precepts the apostles gave To govern with the master and the slave, May differ from, in some respects it true, Judge Rufin's charge— the Southern slavery view.

This is a trifle, which in no respect A Christian master's conscience need perplex; For even preachers, so we have been told, Their false preachers sometimes sell for gold. For what would slavery be worth at all, If Rufin's charge be set aside for Paul?

And so Miss Prue can prove as that, because Paul preached obedience to the Pagan laws; Just as he taught us non-resistance too, To any other wrong that man may do. It would be orthodox in us, therefore, If we enslaved our prisoners of war; Nay, more than this, their children and their wives, (Provided we thought fit to spare their lives.)

The pious Prue, as we before have said, To foreign missions gives her zealous aid, And time and money both she freely spend The Bible to the Africans to send; Yet would she punish by decrees severe, The missionary who would teach them here; For the injunctions the apostles gave "To search the Scriptures," was not for the slave. For surely their successors ought to know The reverend Bishop Hopkins, Polk & Co.

Then last session—may its banner wave Triumphant o'er freedom's early grave, And slavery and religion, hand in hand, Diffuse their blessings throughout all the land. All hail to snobdom and its reigning queer, For great is she—Sees in Crinoline.

It is reported by persons from Richmond that Longstreet is in that city, and that he has taken the principal part of his army East.

A RICH LETTER.—The following letter is from a young rebel woman residing at Greenland Gap, and is addressed to a soldier of the 1st West Virginia Infantry, who seems to have made some impression upon her. The soldier was at New Creek at the time he received the letter:

"Well John betwixt god and man and before all the people I will say a word or two I want to know how you are getting along since you left here John me and Mary and Jane turner dont do any thing but play cards since you left now John dont cry when you wrote Marys letter I tell you I laugh when I wrote it for know how you are I know you from old John I want you to write to me and tell me how much you cryed about Mary when you left I expect you cryed without tears John dont greive yourself to death about Mary but no danger of you greiving about her John come up some knight and stay until bed time and bring a deck of cards with you and we will play cards when you rite if get any needles on socks a going to new creek, give my love to Mr. Goe I will quit so good by John

"ANN REBECCA CHERRYBONES." The letter is published partly as a literary curiosity and partly as an argument in favor of the common school system which the new State of West Virginia intends to put in operation in the benighted districts from which it hails.

FIXING UP.—Yes, that's the word. We can find no better term to express the idea which we wish to bring before your mind's eye. "Fixing up" is a good term; it refers to acts which comprise those dozen and one little comparatively insignificant things which are too often omitted, and which in the aggregate, after all, affect our well-being wonderfully.

This is the season of the year for "fixing up" here a little and there a little; our fields, our gardens, our barns and our houses—a rail or a stake in a weak fence, a couple or so of young trees in a place of those dead ones in the orchard—a lead of boughs for covering plants and vines in the garden, a load or two of kindlings for the wood-shed, a shingle or a board on the barn or out-houses, several panes of glass in the different buildings; fix up the pump at the barn and house; look out for your tools which you have done using for the season; in a word see to all those little things of which you know more than we do, and not let the cold, north winds of early winter find you unprepared to meet them. We repeat it, "fix up generally," and don't be caught napping.—Maine Farmer

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer.

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappes, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappes, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 3, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 4, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 5, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 6, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 7, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 8, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 9, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 10, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 11, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 12, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 13, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 14, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 15, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 16, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 17, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 18, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 19, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 20, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 21, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 22, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 23, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 24, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 25, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 26, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 27, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 28, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 29, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 30, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 31, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 32, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 33, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 34, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 35, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 36, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 37, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 38, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 39, Sweet, or Sweet, No. 40, Sweet, or Sweet, 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